Francis E. DROUET (1907-1982)

by C.W. REIMER*



Dr. Francis (Elliott) Drouet, eminent phycologist and scholar, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 5, 1982 at the age of 75, shortly after completion and publication of the last of a five-volume monographic series on the family Myxophyceae (blue-green algae).

Born March 1, 1907 in Philaddphia of printer Robert R, Drouet and Ella S, Drouet (nie Ayner), he was the chief of four sons. Both gammae school and high school education (nie Ayner), he was the chief of four sons. Both gammae school and high school education were completed in Independence, Missouri sifter which he emulled at the University of Missouri where he earned the bachelor and master of ast sedgrees and, in 1931, the dott of philosophy degree with a major in botany. He remained at the University as herbarium statistant until 1935 when he was commissioned by the Brazillian Government as bother for a one-year research project. From 1936 to 1938, Dr. Drouet was recipient of the Seesal Pellowship in Bothany at Yale University.

The following 20 years were spent as curator of the Cryptogamic Herbarium at the Chicago Narrall History Museum. From 1958 to 1961 he served as Research Associate and Research Professor respectively at New Mexico Highlands University and the University of Arizona. He assumed his final active professional position in 1961 at the Academy of Artural Sciences in Philadelphia with the appointment of Research Fellow and Curator of the Algae Collection. In 1975 Dr., Drover was retired, but continued his research at the Academy as Curator Emerius until his death in 1982.

^{*} Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Although excited about all of his hotanical subjects while studying at the University of Missouri, Dr. Droute became particularly interested in hotanical taxonomy. Hierature and herbardium alid were rather good in the area of flowering plants, but special problems developed with the identification of certain groups of the lage. He first sought assistance through correspondence with the leading phycologists of the time. Although this was depited, there remained problems with the identification of many blue-green algae which he had collected. In his own words there was something very odd about growth and more plougly in the blue-green algaes which didn's near to fit the current concepts of classification. Thus, with his well-known qualities of parisanc, determination and singular drive, he see to ut to deficiate as many or part of his professional life to this self-generated challenge.

Earlier papers written by him on blue-green algae often contained descriptions of new species. As his experience increased and plans for a monographic approach took shape, this trend diminished. He was developing a different approach to the classification of these algae. For such a monographic study, he deemed it essential to serviews all possible specimens

available which had been identified as blue-green algae.

This steviews meant re-examination of every collection of blue green algae in his own burgeoning personal herbarium (including his own previously identified specimens) plus those in all other herbaria known to him, the was constantly writing to authors and curators for material as well as spending weeks or months in United States and European herbaria ferreing out historical collections of blue green algae for scruting.

Over the years he managed to deposit specimens in all the world's herbaria and it is probably safe to say that Dr. Drouet's handwritten annotations on other's collections are to be found in every cryptoganite herbarium of any size in the world; almost akin to the legendary «Kilroy» signature.

The new approach to the taxonomy of the blue-green algae was first evinced in the init all monographs on the coccold blue-green (pROUET and DAILY, 1956). As a probled to acceding monographs on the filamentous blue-greens, he published separately some work on individual species of the Oscillatoricaces, collectively known of sit the ecoophen-papers. This data demonstrated the likelihood of a tremendous emasking effects of viazious environmental factors on the morphological signal denoting the actual species. In these papers and in the introduction to each of the five volumes he succintly, artfully and scho-larly described his findings.

Being associated with herbaria for a good part of his life, Dr. Drouet was sometimes considered as one who looked only at dead and dried material from berbarium theets. Those who have worked with him both in the field and in he laboratory can attest to the fact that he was quite familiar with living algae of all sorts and dispende countless to the observing living cells under the microscope. Oftenthres he would even re-activate dried material from herbarium sheets in order to observe cells in a living sature.

His collecting trips were many. While in Missouri, he collected, examined and identified algae from all parts of the state inclucing major areas of adjacent states. He one color so loo trip by bus, bicycle and on foot collecting and microscopically examining samples of algae along the Gulf Coast from Unisians to Gorgolja and Pfolias. Several long examines were made throughout Mexico and the Southwestern United States and ... actually, there are but few areas of the U.S. from which algae have no been extracted by Dr. Drovet.

Although he ceased active participation in the Nomenclature Scertion of the International Botanical Congress after the 1950 meeting in Stockholm, he was quite attentive to the Rules of Botanical Nomenclature except in a case or two when his best conscience could not permit it.

A great construnction of his was the matter of later starting dates (Art. 13)1. In spite of the fact that he found little logic to this rule he, nevertheless, took a great deal of extra

^{1.} Stafleu, F.A. (ed.), International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, Regnum Vegetabile, vol. 97, pp. 10-12, 1978.

time and energy to conform to it. At the same time he arranged the synonymy in the monographs so that the actual priority-name is easy to ascertain.

Dr. Drouet preferred to be considered as a botanist. Indeed, he did know flowering plant taxonomy quite well, was surprisingly familiar with all groups of algae and certainly not a stranger to the remaining cryptogams. He was fond of growing plants in his home even though his interest in horticulture per se was not great. His home contained some of the usual house plants, but his special delight was in germinating sedds of such plant genera as Ginko, Palma, Gymnocladus, Persea, Desmodium, Convolvulus, etc. just to see if he could get them to grow and keep them alive. Not surprisingly, the soil around these plants was usually quite replete with growths of various blue-green algae, all of which he periodically examined under the microscope,

This quiet mannered, soft-voiced, retiring scientist was quite affable within small groups of colleagues with whom he was comfortable. His knowledge of history and literature was a constant surprise to all. Many are the quotes and quips he could recall from the writings of Mark Twain, G.B. Shaw, etc. Current issues of Harper's Weekly and Atlantic Monthly were also a part of his more leisure reading.

How many things must be left unsaid ? As a person and as a scientist Dr. Drouet occupied one of those few positions in history which will always leave some sort of unfillable void. The total physical and mental energy spent on the taxonomy of this single group of algae is staggering. As for his scientific legacy; it appears that some time will yet elapse before some of the shrouds of temporal reaction will give way to a positive search for the biological realiries which his mind synthesized from field experiences, microscopic observations and literature scrutiny, To his satisfaciton, he carefully and painstakingly assembled all of this for the future in his five volumes.

His personal herbarium, undoubtedly the largest cutated collection of blue-green algae in the world, was bequeathed (with an in perpetuity maintenance endowment) to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D, C. along with his personal reprint collection, library volumes and microscope, where it is available for use by serious students of the algae. Aside from the uniqueness of the herbarium, his library contained some volumes of earlier literature which have never been found elsewhere.

Following is a list of his publications:

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Charles W. Reimer